to pull on properly. I want to know from the Government what arrangements they are making to meet the needs of the consumers for getting sugar at reasonable rates.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sir, the levy sugar at Rs. 4.80 is allocated at 425 grammes per capita per month to the States. This is supplied through the public distribution system by the State Governments to the consumers.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: This is very inadequate.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: I would like to say that in the rural areas there are some card holders and some non-card holders. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of non-card holders who are not getting facilities from the fair price shops?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The issue of cards is the responsibility of the State Governments. We will get the information about the percentage of people who are card holders and who are non-card holders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 369.

*309. [*The questioners (Dr. Shyam Sunder Mohapatra and Shri V. Gopalsamy) were absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 53-54 infra].

Villages without drinking water facility

*370. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of villages in the country not having drinking water facilities, State-wise; and

(b) by when drinking water is likely to be made available in all the villages of the country and the amount required therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A table indicating the number of problem villages State-wise is annexed. The Government is committed to providing safe drinking water in the rural areas. This objective forms point No. 8 of the New 20 Point Programme and is also included in the Minimum Needs Programme. During the Seventh Plan, in line with the objective of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91), the aim would be to provide adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population.

The Working Group for the Seventh Plan estimated that the funds required for 100 per cent coverage of the rural population is Rs. 7742 crores. The outlay in the Seventh Plan for the provision of rural water supply is as follows:

	Rs. in crores..
1. *States/U. Ts. plan* :	
Rural Water Supply under MNP	2253.25
2. *Central Plan* :	
Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP).	1201.22
TOTAL	3454.47

Annexure

Problem villages in the country not having water facilities.

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	As on 1-4-1985
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112
2.	Assam	7089
3.	Bihar	1022
4.	Gujarat	826
5.	Haryana	1318
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2818
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2670
8.	Karnataka	13
9.	Kerala	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1099

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	As on 1-4-1985
11.	Maharashtra	919
12.	Manipur	393
13.	Meghalaya	2237
14.	Nagaland	225
15.	Orissa	1259
16.	Punjab	1230
17.	Rajasthan	3760
18.	Sikkim	84
19.	Tamil Nadu	NIL
20.	Tripura	314
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1362
22.	West Bengal	9615
23.	A & N Islands	NIL
24.	Chandigarh	NIL
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	273
26.	Delhi	NIL
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	NIL
28.	D & N Haveli	NIL
29.	Lakshadweep	NIL
30.	Mizoram	87
31.	Pondicherry	7
	TOTAL	38748

The above figures are based on the identification undertaken at the commencement of the Sixth Plan.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir it has been given in the statement that "during the Seventh Plan, in line with the objective of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91) the aim would be to provide adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population". It has also been given in the statement that the outlay in the Seventh Plan for he provision of rural water supply is 2253 crores for the States and Union Territories Plans. For the Central Plan, the provision is 1201 crores. That means a total of 3454 crores have been allocated for drinking water purposes. It has been given that total amount required is 7742 crores of rupees. It has also been stated in the statement that by 1991 the entire rural population would be covered. When there is a shortage of 4288 crores of rupees in the allocation, how is it possible to cover the entire population and make drinking water available to them? I would like to ask a clarification from the hon. Minister.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, the hon. Member is correct in saying these. There are many schemes under the Rural Development Programmes such as NREP, RLEGP, Drought-Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme etc. Under these programmes, we have already given about 20 per cent for social forestry and in the amounts which we spend on other Programmes, the conservation of soil is also included.

श्री जसवंत सिंह : पीने के पानी के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Drinking water means wells, tanks and whatever we have. There is water available on the surface and under the ground. Unless water is available under the ground, you cannot solve the problem of drinking water. For that purpose I have mentioned that the Government has given guidelines to all the States that wherever money is being spent in drought areas, it should be spend mostly on water sheds so that water is recharged, so that there is recharging of water under the ground wherever it is needed. Instead of spending on other items, we will try to spend on water. Unless there is total water management, the drinking water problem will remain diffcult. And there are many question that the water table is going down. You have to charge the area. For that purpose, we have got many plans. That is what I am saying. And then somebody started saying about the drinking water. It will come mostly from this. Unless the water is charged, this will not be solved. The whole thing, the whole planning is for total water management. Unless you have got the total water management under which there are various programmes which I was mentioning and unless we spend money and conserve water into this, there will be a lot of problems in the future. In all these things, the most important thing is that the Rural Development Ministry has to co-ordinate all these things because a lot of money is being given for water shed, for conservation of soil and social forestry. All these things are there

under the drought-prone areas programmes. Wherever the money is being spent, it is to see that the water conservation is there. And there is the desert development programme. That is why all this water management is there.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, it is not clear from the answer given by the Minister, and there is a deficit in the amount which is provided. The amount provided is Rs. 4,282 crores and the total amount required to make drinking water facilities available is Rs. 7,742 crores. How are we going to meet this? Probably, a special care has to be taken in making a provision under the NREP and other rural development programmes for making these drinking water facilities. That is the problem. But that is not clear from the answer. The other thing is that he has given a list of the problem villages. According to that, the total number of problem villages is 38,748 and the number in Maharashtra is 919. Sir, this year, the Maharashtra Government has given an account to the Central Government. There are more than 201 villages which are not having the drinking water facilities. Even the problem villages which have been given in this list are different from the list of Maharashtra. So, with this short amount, whether the problem villages will be provided with drinking water facilities or the entire drinking water facilities will be made available has not been made clear. And how are the needs of Maharashtra about drinking water going to be fulfilled by the hon. Minister?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, the fact is that when the Sixth Plan was started, the number of problem villages was more than 2,42,000. After the completion of the Sixth Plan, the total number of villages which are still problem villages is 38,700 and odd. And now everybody realises that the water table is going down in many villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His point is whether the allocation is adequate.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: The allocation is according to 38,000 and odd villages which are still to be provided water. They are the problem villages. Whatever amount we have, that is enough. Apart from that, Sir, it is a continuous process. Some villages which are not problem villages today may later on become problem villages and the water table may go down. For all these things, Rs. 7,000 crores is calculated. But at the moment, the 38,000 and odd villages which are the problem villages will be covered by the amount already provided.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Will these 38,000 problem villages be covered?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he says. Shri Dhabe.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Sir, they are saying about the drinking water facility and he has quoted all the available schemes under the sun. Sir, the Government has not priority for adequate drinking water facilities though it has got priority for expansion of the TV in the remote villages. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any specific programme is there for digging wells in the problem villages? Not from the nullahs or the rivers but from the wells they should have pure and drinkable water. What I meant by this is that it must be made available and it should be useful for drinking purposes. Therefore, the main source of such water is by digging wells either by the panchayat samitis or by the villages or through your programmes. May I know whether the programme of digging of wells is there among the various programmes you have mentioned here ? I do not find this programme of wells under your employment programme. In these problem villages which have been tackled during the Sixth Plan, how many wells have been dug and how many more will be dug in future in these remaining problem villages?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, such of the villages as have no safe drinking water are problem villages and it is in those villages that we are providing hand pumps, tubewells and wells. These are the various things which we provide.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Sir, I have asked the figures.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR Sir, in regard to the number of hand pumps, tubewells and wells, of course, I have not got the figures but it runs into lakhs and lakhs. The only thing that I was saying is that for providing safe drinking water we must provide hand pumps or tubewells or wells. These are the three things through which we normally provide safe drinking water. The problem village is one where there is no safe drinking water.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: I have asked the question whether there is any target for digging of wells?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I think the hon. Member must be knowing that under the NREP and RLEGP a large number of wells are being dug.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a wholly unsatisfactory reply. The figures are completely wrong. I will take the instance of my own State only. Out of roughly 33,000 villages, the Minister's reply suggests that problem villages, which is how he calls them, are only about 3,700 in Rajasthan. If it is the contention of the Government of India that only 3,700 villages in Rajasthan lack drinking water, then it is an absurd assertion I am specifying about Rajasthan to illustrate... (interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can also reply very strongly.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: how totally unsatisfactory these figures are. Not a single town in the whole of this country can today boast of safe drinking water supply for 24 hours, inclusive of Delhi, inclusive of this capital city, then how can the Government get up and say that only 3,700 villages in Rajasthan are problem villages? I would, therefore, like to know from the Government what is your assessment of a problem villages? Do you mean by a problem village a village which does not have safe drinking water then what is your definition of safe drinking water?

गांव के पोखर में एक तरफ भैंस बठी है, दूसरी तरफ बच्चे नहा रहे है और तीसरी तरफ औरतें पानी भर रही हैं। Is that satisfactory water supply? This is an absurel, uncivilised way to treat one of the most difficult problems faced by rural India and I would request the hon. Minister to re-examine all the figures that he has given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your question, you have not put the question.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I have asked the question, what is your interpretation of safe drinking water and what is your interpretation of a problem village?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am sorry to have to educate the most civilised Member of this House. These norms are laid by the Planning Commission and are very well known all over the contry No body can say that they are uncivilised things or things like that. Rajasthan to which I have the honour to belong, has a different problem. Sir, the definition of a village varies from State to State. In Rajasthan there may be one village on revenue records, but there will be half a dozen dhanies, which call themselves villages.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are called hamlets.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: In English they call them hamlets. But in certain States they are called Dhallas and in certain States they are called Dhanies. In fact, different names are there, various names are there. If the hon. Member has that figure in his mind, perhaps he is quite right. But unfortunately the figures that have been given to us by the Planning Commission are the ones which my hon. colleague has already given. A problem village has been very clearly defined. A problem village was defined as one where there was no safe source of drinking water within a distance of 1.6 kms or where water was available at more than a depth of 15 metres and in hilly

difference being more than 100 metres, or where the water source was having excessive salts fluorides and other toxic elements hazardous to the health or which were exposed to the risk of water borne diseases like cholera, guinea worms due to contamination of water. At the commencement of this plan period there were as mentioned by my hon. colleague 3.21 lakh such problem villages. The funds provided so far in the presnt allocation in the Sixth Plan, as well as in the current plan, are adequate to meet the identified problem villages. But this is a continuous process. Today, the water struck in a village may be good for drinking; may be after some that water is injurious. Therefore, that very source which is created, becomes non-available to the villagers. We have then to go to distant areas.

The hon. Member wanted to know whether these wells are dug in each State. There are many sources. It is not only the dug well that supplies water. You can carry water through the pipe; you can carry water from a pond, or over the tanks. In Rajasthan, the Government has recently sanctioned a fleet of hundred tankers specially in those areas where subsoil water is not good for drinking. We have given additional help to Rajasthan, not only to Rajasthan but to all the problem States where norms do not meet the requirements of the population. Our objective is to make available drinkable water, preferably potable water through one source in each village which is declared as a problem village by the Planning Commission. And, Sir, the number has been decided based on the information by Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government. Nobody is here to manufacture the figures. The States, which are civilized, have given the figures to us.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Agitation has started wherever drinking water is not available and the Government have now started digging wells and with the advent of bore wells, even the dug wells in the villages have been abandoned and they have become not useful now-a-days. According to the norms prescribed by the Rural Development Department, they have classified the villages as A, B, C, D, E; including the problematic villages at the last and they are attempting to solve the problem of villages. But here, the Minister stated that in the villages the wells start drying up and the State Government has no money to tackle such problem villages. So, I would request the Government to consider allocation of additional funds. Will the Minister consider it ? Sir, the worst affected are the Scheduled Castes and Harijans. In a village, if there are four wells and if one well serving the Scheduled Castes and the Harijans goes dry or out of order, these people are not allowed to touch the other wells, and if the other well goes out of order, the upper class people take over the Harijan well and they do not allow the Scheduled Caste people to take water from there. So, the worst sufferers are the Scheduled Castes and the Harijans in a village. Will the Government consider to allocate additional rounds in severly drought affected areas to augment water facilities?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: The Central Government particularly has written letters to all the States that wherever a new well or a tubewell is being dug and also in the area where the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe people live, having no such provision, the first well or the first handpump will be put up in such an area so as to serve the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people. Under those instructions, we have been trying our best to see that in all the rural areas inhabited by the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people, drinking water facility should be provided; and wherever a tubewell or other provision for drinking water is available, it should be available for all.

As my senior Minister has already said, there are many villages which have got drinking water today but tomorrow the water level may go down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating yourself. Prof. Lakshmanna.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: The hon. Minister, while replying to the question, stated that in order to augment the drinking water facilities by improving the water level and also the underground water table social forestry has been one of the measures. I would like to know from when onwards did the Government of India start linking social forestry to provision of water facilities. If it has started linking, is the Government aware that in the social forestry, there is also a scheme to propagate Eucalyptus? Sir, Eucalyptus is a plant which takes away water, rather than augment it. If that is the case, what is the extent to which Eucalyptus forms part of social forestry?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: In social forestry, we give preference to fodder and fuel trees. In the command areas, there is water-shed arrangement, below. That is how, there is this connection. Wherever the water table goes down, if you create that water shed, such a water-shed arrangement, there, certainly, more water will be there. As I said earlier, in social forestry, we give preference to fodder trees. This helps in preservation of moisture.

PROF C. LAKSHMANNA: What about Eucalyptus?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it form part of the social forestry scheme?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, this is, in fact, a controversial tree. Therefore, I should not say much about it. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakshmanna, there are two views on this.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the statement showing problem villages in the country, it was mentioned that 38,749 villages are problem villages. Out of these, 1,362 are the villages in U.P. Now, in the statement furnished in reply to Question No. 363, district-wise break-up of these villages is given and it is mentioned that they were identified at the commencement of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Now, I would like to know how many villages have been covered during the Sixth Plan and how many are proposed to be covered in the Seventh Plan in U. P.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: These are the balance villages as on 1st April, 1985. To these identified villages which are called problem villages, whose number, as the hon. Member has mentioned, is 1300 odd in U. P., we will be providing drinking water now. The first priority will be to provide safe drinking water to all the identified villages at the commencement of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI P N. SUKUL: My question was, in how many villages in U. P. drinking water has been provided in the Sixth Plan and in how many villages drinking water is going to be provided in the Seventh Plan?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: There seems to be some misunderstanding with the hon. Member. He thinks that the villages which were identified as problem vllages at the beginning of the Sixth Plan continue as such. No. These villages were qualified in those districts in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. The number of villages so identified was very large at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. But at the end of the Sixth Plan, it came down to 1,300 only. From 28,505 it came down to 1,300. This is the progress.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, the supply of potable water is one of the basic amenities to which every human being is entitled. The Government of India rightly gave the top-most priority to the provision of potable water. The figures given by the hon. Minister are impressive. I have no doubt in my mind whatsoever so far as the intent and purpose of the Government is concerned. It is to provide succour, help and relief to the problem villages which are starved for water. But the criterion to be adopted by the Ministry should be; a problem village will cease to be one when there is sustained supply of water, potable water, whether there is adequate or inadequate rains and sustained supply for all the twelve months, not only for twelve months but for all years. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have any mechanism with them by which they can monitor and determine whether or not the villages which they say are no longer problem villages are really no longer problem villages? For example, Sir, there are areas

in Maharashtra where the villages are supposed to be no longer problem villages, but the moment there is water scarcity, for months and months there is no potable water for the citizens or for the villages and what is worse, Sir, in the tribal areas of Vidarbha, Chandrapur and other areas, I found, when I was travelling in one summer, that potable water was not available but country liquor was available in those places. People were drinking country liquor. This shows that there is something basically wrong with the system. It is no use blaming the Government every time. If out of one hundred rupees only ten rupees go to our villages, this problem will not be solved. May I know whether there is any mechanism to monitor and determine the real problem villages and provide adequate potable water to the villages which are no longer problem villages according to them?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, keeping in mind the seriousness of the issue and the importance of the drinking water available for the human beings, Government of India has revised its guidelines. These guidelines were issued in July 1985 in which it has already been made clear to the State Governments that a village, as earlier stated by my colleague, may be a problem village today and after rectifying it may become a problem village again. For that I would like to read out the revised guidelines:

"A village may have large geographical areas with many habitations. Even after the provision of one or two spot-sources in one habitations, the other habitation may still have no safe source of drinking water within a distance of 1.6.Kms. as given in the earlier guidelines.. Yet this village was being deemed covered and , therefore, no longer a problem village.

The original survey identifying problem villages may have been inaccurate and some villages may have been left out. Further, in some other villages, due to ecological degradation, traditional sources may have dried and the villages may have now become problem villages."

The States have been asked to give us information about such villages. It is a continuou process and I agree with the hon. Member that though most of the States have tackled the problem of identifying problem villages to a sizeable extent, more vilages are becoming problem villages. so, it is a continuous process. With the allocations that are available with us we will be able to tackle the already identified villages on hundred per cent basis but we will require more funds and they will be taken after we have completed the next survey. Also we have to get from the Ministry of Irrigation regular reports of the fluctuations of the sub-soil water, when it goes dry and when it goes down. Both the Ministry of Irrigation and the Ministry of Rural Development are in constant touch with each other.

Also I want to assure this august House that we propose to include the drinking water we propose to include the drinking monitored schemes so that we can get a feed back from the States that these Villages are being properly attended to.

श्री मीर्जा इर्शादबेग : मान्यवर, गजरात के संबंध में 826 गांव का यहां पर जिक्र है । जहां तक असाधारण पर्यावरण स्थिति का सवाल है, यह सभव है कि यह आंकड़े सही हो सकते हैं, अभी स्केयरसिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो केन्द्र की कमेटी वहां गयी है उसके सामने जो एक चित्र रखा गया है वह अति भयावह चित्र है । अभी दो महीने पहले वैज्ञानिकों ने यह पृथक्करण करके बताया है कि गुजरात के राजकोट और सौराष्ट्र के विभागों में सिर्फ डेढ़ सौ दिन तक पीने का पानी चल सके, इतनी इसकी मात्रा है । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो असाधारण पारिस्थिति है, इसके लिए आप तत्कालीन कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और सातवीं योजना के अंतर्गत इससे निपटने के लिये क्या कदम लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : सर, जहां-जहां ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की प्रोब्लम है, खास तौर से इस साल, उसकी जरूरत राज्य सरकारों ने जहां जहां बताई और पैसे की मांग की, उसके मुताबिक हमने राज्य सरकारों को हाल ही में करीब 85 करोड़

रुपये दिये हैं. . . (व्यवधान) . . . विलेजेज की संख्या तो इसमें दी है और बहुत दफा बता दिया है । गुजरात की जो है, उसको स्वय माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि आठ सौ के करीब है । तो जहां तक जिन-जिन राज्यों ने, वसे तो जैसा मैंने बताया और सूत्रों के जरिये जो भी पैसा दिया जा रहा है, इन एडीशन टू देम जहां-जहां से ड्रिंकिंग, वाटर के लिये पैसे की मांग की गयी थी उनको करीब करीब राज्यों को 85 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपया दिया गया है, जिससे कि पीने के पानी की जहां कमी हो, वहां उपयोग कर सकें और जहां जहां पीने के पानी की कमी है, उसको दूर कर सकें ।

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA: Sir, from the figures given to us it appears that the worst affected States in India are Assam and West Bengal. Have any special steps been taken to solve the problems of these two States on behalf of the Central Government? Secondly, is the Minister in a position to state the total population of villages affected by this scarcity?

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उनके मुताबिक वैस्ट बंगाल में प्राब्लम विलेजेज की संख्या 9000 से अधिक है, सभी राज्यों से अधिक । लेकिन इसके साथ ही वहां काम करने के लिये जो पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है, जैसे मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम में भी और वाटर सप्लाई में भी पसा दिया गया है और वहां काम हो रहा है । जो 9000 विलेजेज हैं उनमें भी दो ढ़ाई साल में सेफ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर देने की व्यवस्था की जायगी । (व्यवधान) हम एश्योर करते हैं कि आसाम और बंगाल दोनों जगह पीने का पानी देने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: The aim and objective of th Seventh Five-Year Plan with regard to water supply is that they would provide it to the entire rural population of the country. I want to know what exactly is the target fixed for the Sixth Five-Year and whether there was any short-fall in the Sixth Plan? If so, what are the reasons for the same?

The second part of my question is, according to the statement against many of the States you have mentioned 'Nil'. Against Tamil Nadu also you have stated that 'nil' number of villages face that problem. I do not know anything about the problems faced by some of the other villages, but I know that as far as Ramanad is concerned, we have the problem of scarcity of water. The position stated may be with regard to the Sixth Plan, but the present situation is that there are certain villages which are facing this problem. So, what exactly are you going to do for the villages which actually face the water scarcity problem?

MR. CHAIRMAN: In fact, according to the statement, there is no problem in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: What about the first part of my question? Is there any shortfall during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: No, Sir. In fact we have achieved more than the target.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already answered. He did not hear. Question No. 371.

Lease and freehold dwelling units in Delhi

*371. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of dwelling units in Delhi covered by freehold and leasehold respectively;

(b) what are the reasons or which Government have not yet taken decision to abolish lease in Delhi;

(c) whether Government have studied the position in the States where lease system has been abolished; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and what are the names of States where leease has been abolished; and

(e) what is the amount collected on lease during the last three years, yearwise and the amount spent on account of lease collecting during the same period?